FINAL

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
MASTER METALS SUPERFUND SITE
CLEVELAND, OHIO
APRIL 1999

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Cleveland, Ohio
April 1999

1. Overview of the *Community Involvement Plan*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) developed this **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)** in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted prior to and during the cleanup activities at the Master Metals Superfund Site in Cleveland, Ohio. The purpose of this document is to provide information about community concerns and present a plan that will enhance communication between local residents and U.S. EPA. The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of Superfund sites. The Superfund community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities are able to provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement, and site conditions.
- U.S. EPA, by identifying the public's concerns, is able to fashion a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Attachment A.)

Information presented in this document was obtained from U.S. EPA, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), and through interviews with local officials, community leaders, and residents of the Tremont neighborhood in Cleveland. The interviews were conducted in November 1998.

This CIP consists of the following sections:

- An explanation of the Superfund Process.
- A description and brief history of the site.
- A profile of the Cleveland community.
- A discussion of issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.
- A discussion of community involvement objectives for the site and activities designed to implement them.

This CIP contains the following attachments:

- A glossary of acronyms and technical terms.
- A list of locations for public meetings and information repositories.
- A list of contacts and interested groups.
- A selection of pamphlets related to the community.
- A selection of newspaper articles.

U.S. EPA Region 5 has the lead responsibility for managing the investigation and clean-up activities, and will oversee technical and community involvement work at the site.

1.1 A Brief Explanation of the Superfund Process

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA

authorizes U.S. EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law also established a $1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**, increasing the size of the fund to about $8.5 billion. SARA expired in 1993 and is in the process of being amended and reauthorized.

In an effort to make cleanup of Superfund sites more efficient and cost effective, in 1987, the Emergency Response Division of U.S. EPA began development of the guidance for the **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)** process. The EE/CA is a flexible document tailored to the scope, goals, and objectives of each individual site. The size and extent of the contamination will determine the level of detail of the EE/CA. It contains only the information necessary to support the selection of a cleanup alternative, and relies on existing information whenever possible.

The EE/CA provides definitive information on:

- The source, nature, and extent of contamination.
- The risks posed by the site.
- An analysis of the cleanup alternatives.

If one or more parties believed to be responsible for site contamination problems are identified, these **potentially responsible parties (PRPs)** may conduct the EE/CA under U.S. EPA supervision. If no PRPs are found, or the PRPs do not agree to conduct the EE/CA, the investigation is conducted by U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA may, through legal action, later recover from the PRPs any costs associated with the investigation. At the Master Metals Site, many PRPs have been identified and some of the PRPs have agreed to conduct the investigation and cleanup of the

site. The PRPs and/or U.S. EPA may also, through legal action, later recover some of the cost from the remaining PRPs.

If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, U.S. EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**.

At the completion of the EE/CA, U.S. EPA will hold a **public comment period** on the alternatives. At the end of the public comment period, the final cleanup remedy will be approved and designed. The actual cleanup begins once these planning activities are finished.

2. Site Background

2.1 Site Location

The Master Metals Superfund Site is located on West Third Street in Cleveland, Ohio. The site is approximately 4 acres in size and is triangular in shape. (See Site Location Map on page 2-3.) It is bordered on two sides by railroad tracks, with an LTV Steel facility located immediately to the east and south. The surface of the property is covered primarily by concrete foundations and pads with small trees, brush, and weeds being the only vegetation present outside the fence. Structures on the site consist of a two-story office building, a round house (a railroad building used for repairing train cars), and concrete foundation walls remaining from demolition activities conducted during a 1997 interim cleanup at the site. (See Site Diagram on page 2-4.) The site is located in a heavily industrialized area where virtually all land use within 1/4 mile of the site is used for industrial purposes. The nearest residential area is approximately 1/4 mile northwest of the site.

2.2 Site History

Between 1933 and 1979, NL Industries, Incorporated (NL) owned a secondary **lead** smelter. Spent lead acid batteries and various other lead materials were melted at the facility and made into lead bars. In 1935, NL installed a baghouse to capture lead dust and other dust particles generated by two rotary furnaces. In 1968, NL constructed three more baghouses to capture dust particles generated by the refining kettles and other equipment that was producing exhaust.

In 1979, NL sold the plant to Douglas Mickey, who continued to operate the plant under the name Master Metals, Incorporated. During its operations, Master Metals processed lead acid batteries and a variety of other lead-bearing materials using a secondary smelting process. Rotary furnaces and refining kettles were used to convert the lead-bearing materials into lead bars.

Master Metals Superfund Site - Cleveland

Master Metals received lead-bearing materials from various sources. Lead-bearing materials, other than batteries, were stored either in bins, boxes, or drums or directly on the ground. Batteries were either stored in the former dismantling building (now the container storage area) or in the battery storage area. Batteries were cracked in the battery storage area near the main gate. The lead portions of the batteries were then transferred to the facility's furnaces for reclamation. A baghouse was used to collect dust particles. Waste by-products were recycled in the facility's furnace. The finished lead bars were stored in the round house at the north end of the property prior to shipment to battery manufacturers. Four 500-gallon above ground storage tanks were used to store diesel fuel, motor oil, gasoline, and hydraulic fluid.

Figure 1
Site Location Map
Master Metals Superfund Site
Cleveland, Ohio

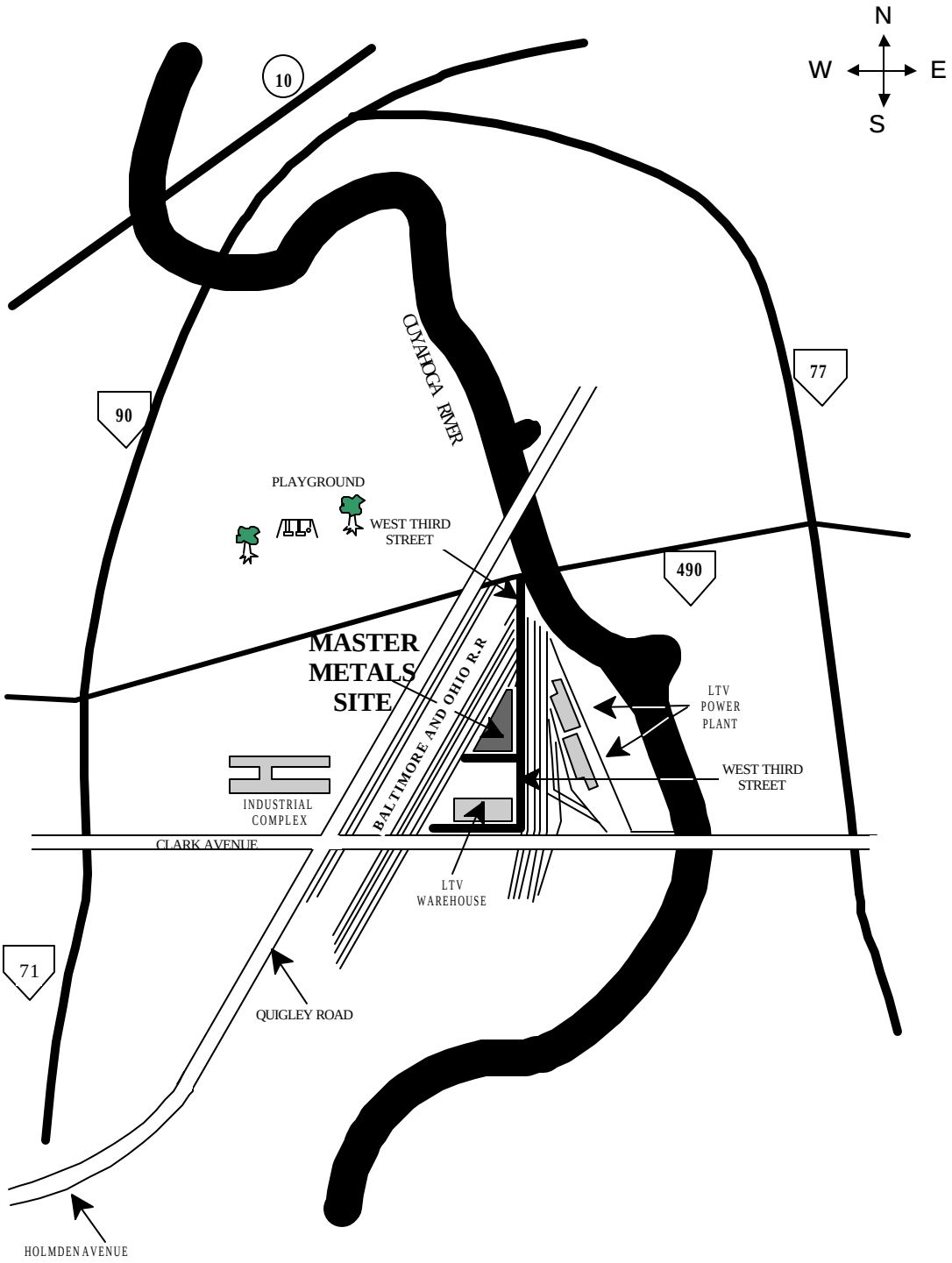
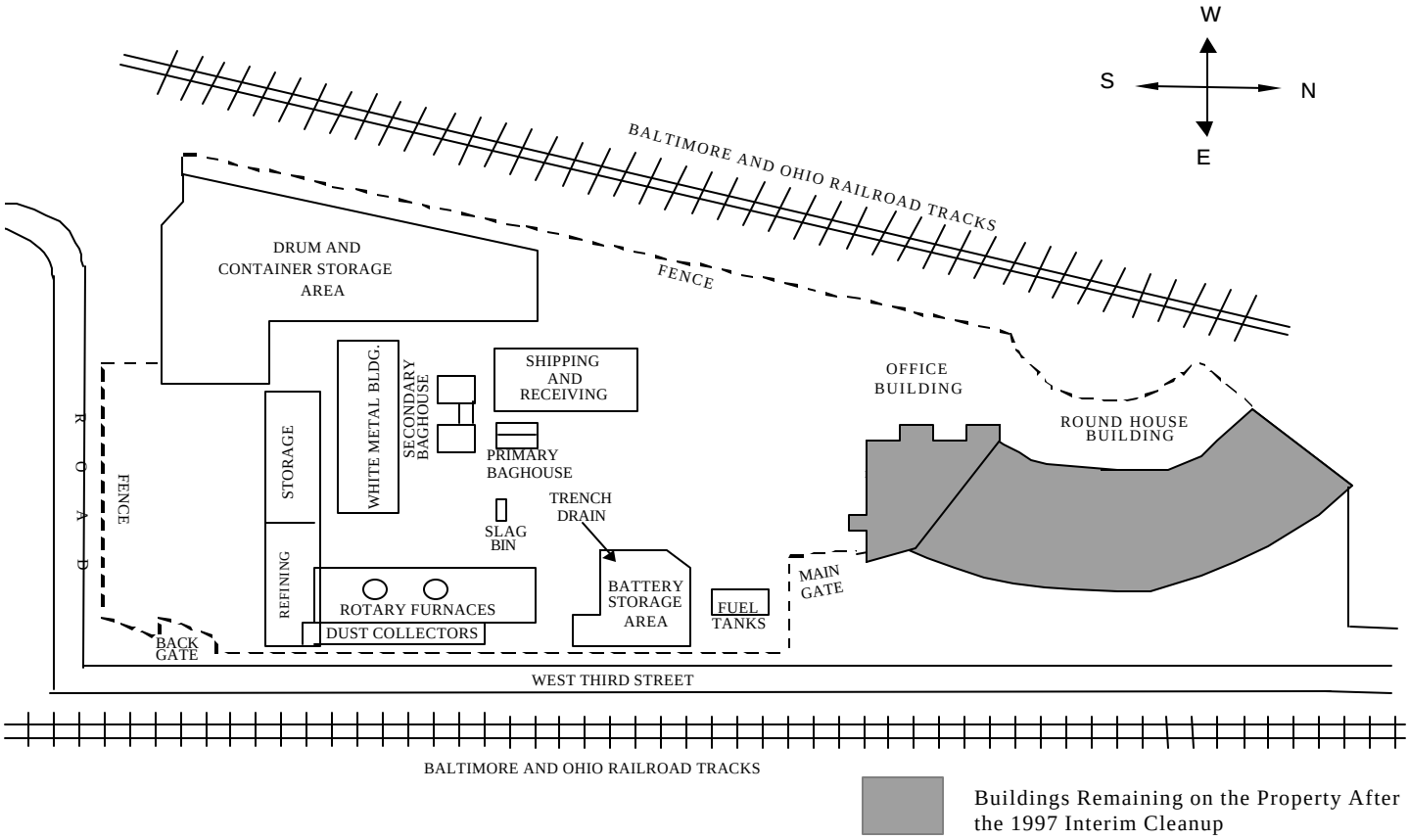


Figure 2
Site Diagram
Master Metals Superfund Site
Cleveland, Ohio



2.3 Facility History

Master Metals had a long history of violations of various local, state, and federal environmental health and safety laws; poor operating practices; and releases of hazardous materials to the environment. These violations included repeated employee exposure to airborne lead concentrations greater than **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** standards in both the front office and in the employee lunch room, lack of respiratory protection, and improperly labeled hazardous waste containers. In at least 41 instances, employees were not informed when their blood lead concentrations exceeded OSHA standards nor were they removed from their work areas. OSHA later discovered that some of the blood lead data it received was altered by Master Metals to reflect lower blood lead concentrations in Master Metals employees.

In 1990, sampling of soil and **groundwater** conducted by Master Metals revealed elevated levels of lead and other contaminants. In 1992, U.S. EPA sampling of soil on and around the facility revealed lead concentrations 200 times higher than waste regulatory levels established by the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** in most sampling locations.

In 1992, air sampling conducted by Ohio EPA indicated that air quality immediately downwind of Master Metals exceeded the air quality standards called **National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).** In August 1992, Ohio EPA ordered an immediate 30-day shutdown of the facility because of Master Metals's life-threatening violations of the air quality standards for lead. In August 1993, Ohio EPA ordered Master Metals to cease operations until it could demonstrate compliance. Master Metals did not restart operation after this shutdown.

2.4 Site Investigation

In June 1994, U.S. EPA conducted a Site Screening Inspection (SSI) for the Master Metals Site. From the inspection, a Site Evaluation Report (SER) was completed which documented the contamination associated with the site. The SER is in the information repository. The results of the inspection are outlined below.

Air

U.S. EPA determined that workers had been exposed to lead concentrations in the air above air quality standards. The results of the air sampling indicated that wind had blown lead materials from the furnace stacks and waste piles into the air. Air samples collected downwind of Master Metals detected lead dust emissions which exceeded air quality standards by as much as 33 times.

Groundwater

Analysis of groundwater samples collected on-site revealed lead concentrations as high as 1.35 **milligrams per liter mg/L** and **chromium** concentrations as high as 1.33 mg/L. Both of these levels of these contaminants are above federal drinking water standards; however, the ground water is not a source of drinking water in the area.

Surface Water

Wastewater from the site was discharged into a Northeast Ohio Sewerage District Sewer and then into the Cuyahoga River.

Soil

Soil samples collected in 1992 on the site revealed lead concentrations ranging from 6,020 to 115,000 **parts per million (ppm)**. These levels are 6 to 115 times higher than the level at which cleanup is required. Health professionals consider 1,000 ppm to be a safe level for industrial workers.

2.4.1 Removal Action

On April 17, 1997, 53 potentially responsible parties agreed to conduct an interim cleanup which occurred in two phases. During Phase I, the following cleanup activities took place:

- Analysis and mapping of waste materials on-site.
- Installation of fences, signs, and other barriers.
- Excavation, demolition, consolidation, and/or removal of highly contaminated buildings, structures, soils, loose waste materials, loose industrial by-products, construction materials, demolition debris, machinery, garbage, dust, and office or industrial equipment to reduce the spread of, and direct contact with, the contamination.
- Removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contained hazardous substances to reduce the likelihood of spillage or exposure to humans, animals, and/or the food chain.
- Containment, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials to reduce the likelihood of human, animal, or food chain exposure.

This work was performed between June 9, 1997, and January 6, 1998. In addition, field samples were collected in preparation for the EE/CA report.

As part of the Phase II cleanup, the potentially responsible parties were required to develop and submit an EE/CA to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives to clean up the site.

An additional cleanup was conducted in a residential area on Holmden Avenue that received lead–contaminated fill material. The Holmden properties were sampled in April 1997 by the potentially responsible parties. At that time, elevated levels of lead were found in the soil on the property. Subsequently, in November 1997, approximately 1,500 cubic yards of contaminated

soil were removed from the Holmden Avenue properties, treated (as described in Alternative 2), and stockpiled on the Master Metals Site. Clean soil was placed in the excavated areas, regraded, and vegetation was planted.

After a site visit conducted by U.S. EPA in November 1998, U.S. EPA directed the potentially responsible parties to improve security, provide additional hazard signs, and cover the contaminated soil stockpiled on-site.

2.4.2 Summary of Site Risks

The Master Metals Site is in a heavily industrialized area with little or no foot traffic. Therefore, exposure to passersby or sensitive individuals like children is extremely low. Nonetheless, there currently remains a potential risk to people both on- and off-site from lead contaminated soil. The degree to which the Master Metals Site will be cleaned up was determined by the intended future use of the site. For the purposes of the risk assessment, U.S. EPA determined that the future use of the site would remain industrial. Therefore cleanup levels were based on scenarios for potential exposure to future workers (i.e. construction workers and others) through breathing, ingesting, or direct contact with soil or dust contaminated with lead at the site. This "industrial level" is 1,000 ppm and is considered to be safe for future workers at the site – including any pregnant worker.

2.4.3 Summary of Environmental Risks

The Master Metals Site is located in a heavily industrialized area. Approximately 90% of the surface of the property is covered by concrete with small trees, brush and weeds being the only vegetation which are outside the site fences. Therefore, there is little if any impact from contaminated soils on any ecologically sensitive area.

2.5 EE/CA Report

Complete descriptions of all of the alternatives being considered to clean up the site are in the final EE/CA report which was completed on November 23, 1998. The final EE/CA report has been placed in the site information repository at the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. A summary of the alternatives are outlined below.

Please note that the following is a listing of the alternatives as described in the final EE/CA completed on November 23, 1998. However, at the time of the printing of this document, U.S. EPA is in the middle of the public comment period on the EE/CA and the alternatives, including U.S. EPA's recommended alternative, may change.

Regardless of the alternative selected, the following features will be implemented or will continue to be implemented:

- Deed restrictions and institutional controls, including restrictions on private well use.
- Site access restrictions, including fencing, locked gates, and warning signs.
- Cover maintenance.

2.5.1 Alternative 1

No Action The Superfund program requires that a "no-action" or "no-further-action" alternative be considered at every site as a basis of comparison to other alternatives. This no-action alternative assumes that nothing additional would be done to address any human health or environmental concerns. However, site security would be implemented by ensuring that the existing chain link fence would be sufficient to prohibit access to the property and that "No Trespassing" signs would be visible on the fence.

Cost: Present Net Worth - $0

This alternative was not selected for the site because U.S. EPA concluded that cleanup actions are needed to adequately protect human health and the environment.

2.5.2 Alternative 2 (U.S. EPA's Recommended Alternative)

Excavation of Off-Site Contaminated Soils, Consolidation of Contaminated Soils On-Site, Cover of Contaminated Areas with Two Feet of Clean Fill and Vegetation, Operation and Maintenance of the Cover for 30 Years, and Deed Restrictions to Minimize Potential Exposure of Contaminated Soil. Workers will excavate contaminated soil located outside of the Master Metals property boundaries and move that soil on to the site. The off-site contaminated soil will be excavated to depths at which levels of lead are found at or below 1,000 ppm or until the original historical slag fill (waste material left over from neighboring industry which was deposited in this area in the early 1900s) is encountered. The level of 1,000 ppm of lead is considered by U.S. EPA to be safe for future workers at the site. The material will be tested to determine if lead-contaminated soil must be treated prior to consolidation. Treatment would involve mixing the lead with chemicals to bind the lead to keep the lead from moving into the surrounding soils. Before excavating off-site soil, workers will clear vegetation and remove the site fence. The off-site excavated areas will be filled with clean soil, planted with new vegetation, and the fence will be replaced. Care will be taken to ensure proper drainage to eliminate any runoff onto, or from, the Master Metals property.

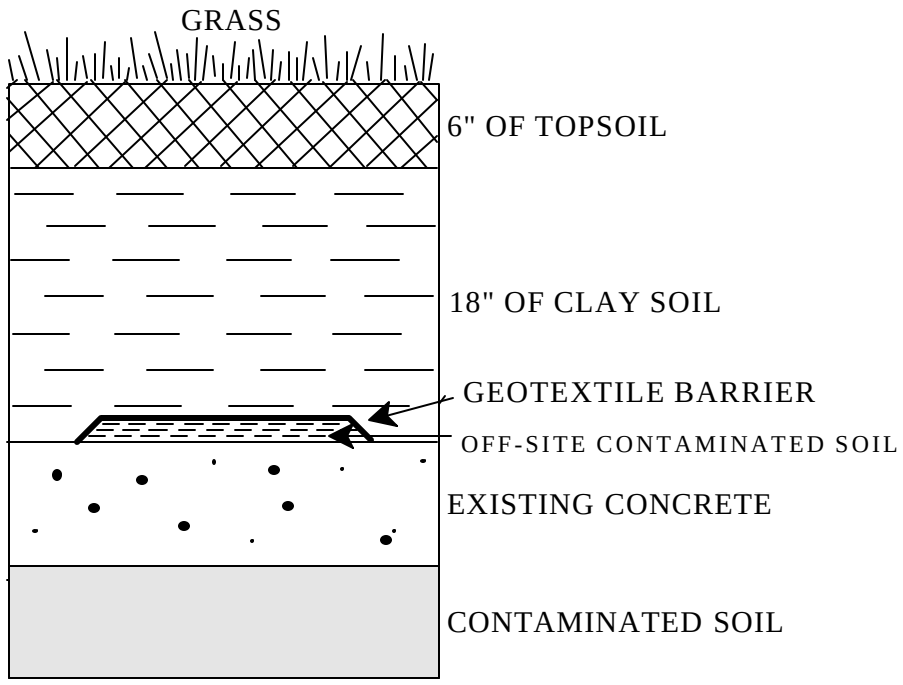
The off-site areas being cleaned extend outward from the eastern, western, and southern boundary lines of the Master Metals property. These areas extend outward as follows: the eastern and southern off-site areas extend from the property line and end at the existing concrete curb of West Third Street; the western off-site areas extend outward from the property lines to where there is visual evidence of the divide between the manufacturing operations of the Master Metals facility and the eastern edge of the adjoining railroad spur.

On-site, all areas will be backfilled to grade and all excavated off-site material will be consolidated on-site. A thick plastic barrier (called a geotextile barrier) will be placed between

the contaminated material and the clean fill to prevent mixing of the materials. All contaminated areas will then be covered with 2 feet of clean soil and clay, and vegetation will be planted. (See "Cross Section of On-Site Cover".) To facilitate site reuse, the most severely deteriorated portions of the property will be covered with the geotextile barrier and clean soil. The areas not covered with the clean soil cover, will be sealed with asphalt, concrete, or a concrete sealer.

Cost: Present Net Worth - $537,040

CROSS SECTION
OF ON-SITE COVER



This alternative is expected to result in complete removal of contaminated material at or near the surface and which presents a threat to trespassers and people involved in activities adjacent to the site. It significantly reduces the potential for direct contact with, breathing, and ingesting the contaminants because of the 2 feet of soil and the geotextile material covering the

contaminated soil. The recommended alternative provides the same level of effectiveness, can be implemented, and costs less than the other alternatives considered.

2.5.3 Alternative 3

Off-Site Excavation, On-Site Consolidation, On-Site Capping, and Operation and Maintenance This alternative is similar to Alternative 2 except that it involves placing an asphalt cap on top of the geotextile material instead of vegetation.

Cost: Present Net Worth - $855,140

2.5.4 Alternative 4

Off-Site Excavation, Treatment, Off-Site Disposal, On-Site Capping, and Operation and Maintenance This alternative involves excavating off-site contaminated soil, treating the soil if necessary (as described in Alternative 2), and disposing of the soil at a permitted off-site disposal facility. The excavated off-site areas would then be filled in with clean fill, covered with a geotextile material, clean soil would be placed on top, and vegetation would be planted. The contaminated on-site soil, currently covered with a layer of concrete, would be covered with clean soil for grading purposes and capped with a 4-inch layer of asphalt.

Cost: Present Net Worth - $986,660

2.5.5 Public Comment Period

U.S. EPA has established a public comment period to give the community an opportunity to comment on the EE/CA and the alternatives. The comment period began on March 1, 1999 and has been extended through April 30, 1999. Written comments must be postmarked no later

than April 30, 1999 and should be sent to Bri Bill, U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (See Attachment C – U.S EPA Representatives).

U.S. EPA may modify the recommended alternative or select another cleanup alternative from the EE/CA based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on all of the cleanup alternatives in the EE/CA.

At the conclusion of the comment period, U.S. EPA will review all of the comments it receives before making a final decision. U.S. EPA will respond to the comments in a document called a **Responsiveness Summary**. The Responsiveness Summary will be placed in the information repository at the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library (See Attachment B of this Plan for the library location and hours). The final cleanup plan will be described in a final decision document that will also be available for public review in the information repository. After a final plan is chosen, the plan will be designed and implemented.

3. Community Background

3.1 Community Profile

The site is located in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Cleveland is named after General Moses Cleveland, who landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River in 1796. After a modest beginning, Cleveland began to develop into the region's commercial headquarters. With the opening of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1832, trade and area investment increased dramatically. Shortly followed by the train, agricultural and industrial producers soon had another medium for exporting their goods and by the beginning of the Civil War, rail service extended from Cleveland to St. Louis and New York. New access to natural resources was one contributing factor to the city's economic growth, and a thriving iron and steel industry spawned machine tool shops, automotive factories and other heavy machinery manufacturing. With industrial success came population growth, and opportunity. Laborers came from southern and eastern Europe and filled positions at Cleveland's manufacturing plants. The heritage of today's Clevelanders reflects this immigration boom, and the primarily blue-collar, working class population still reflects the city's industrial boom.

Cleveland's civic and artistic treasures were established in the beginning of the 20th century and continue to bring rich culture to the community today. Long considered one of America's best orchestras, The Cleveland Orchestra was founded in 1915 and is today acknowledged among the handful of great symphonic ensembles in the world. The Metroparks, a network of parks throughout the Cleveland area, was established in 1917 and provided a balance between nature and the new urban environment. The 52-story Terminal Tower, once Cleveland's tallest building, was built in 1920, and remains a source of pride for many Clevelanders. The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a pioneer and leader in kidney transplants and open-heart surgery, was also incorporated in 1921.

During the 1960s, as did many metropolitan areas, Cleveland experienced a period of decline in city dwellers. Older city housing started becoming less attractive, and suburban living

became more popular for those who could afford the lifestyle. Suburban shopping malls and industrial parks began replacing the central downtown stores and industrial sites. With money leaving the city, the downtown neighborhoods deteriorated. The quality of the schools declined, there were cutbacks in public services, and crime rates increased. Half as many people live in downtown Cleveland now (500,500) as did in the 1930s to 1950s (900,000). However, today, Cleveland is gaining much recognition as a city experiencing a turnaround, and the downtown area is becoming more appealing to potential residents due to housing restoration and new residential construction. As of January 1, 1997, the population of the City of Cleveland was 483,700, and including suburbs the population was 2.9 million, making it the 14th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

3.1.1 Government

The City of Cleveland is governed by a Mayor elected to a 4-year term, a City Council of 21 members elected from wards every 4 years, and a 13-member municipal court judicial system. The City of Cleveland is in Cuyahoga County which is governed by three county commissioners elected for 4-year terms.

3.1.2 Site Neighborhood

The site is located in Cleveland, Ohio, in an area located west of downtown, called the Flats. The Flats was once equal parts waterfront shipping depot, railroad station, and factory and warehousing. Over the years, a few tiny taverns evolved into an array of eating and drinking establishments. This strip of real estate lining the east and west banks of the Cuyahoga River near Lake Erie has emerged as a massive entertainment complex for boaters, Cleveland residents, and tourists alike, commonly compared to Rush Street in Chicago and Pioneer Square in Seattle. The Master Metals Site is located just south of this area. The residential community nearest the site is located less than 1/4 mile northwest in a historic section known as the Tremont neighborhood.

In 1818, central and eastern Europeans settled in Tremont. Tremont's industrial base began with the establishment of the Lamson-Sessions Company in 1869 on Scranton Road. Lamson-Sessions Company and numerous later enterprises provided employment to many new immigrants who settled in the area. People of 30 nationalities have lived or were living in Tremont as of 1994.

Complementing the neighborhood's ethnic variety is its architecture. Many churches are on state and/or national historic landmark registers, including the St. Theodosius Russian Orthodox Cathedral, which is one of the best examples of Russian church architecture in the country. St. Theodosius was highlighted in the film "The Deer Hunter." By the 1980s, however, Tremont became a deteriorating, isolated neighborhood in which 68% of the housing had been built before 1900. The general population shrank from 36,686 in 1920 to 10,304 in 1980. Closing of the Clark Avenue Bridge and construction of highways I-71 and I-490 cut the area off from the rest of Cleveland. Merrick House, founded in 1919 as a neighborhood settlement, served as a community focal point for Tremont, and the Tremont West Development Corporation was organized in 1979 to revitalize the area through rehabilitation of housing and neighborhood economic development. The mission statement for the Tremont West Development Corporation is "To maintain and improve the living, business and cultural conditions for all of Tremont."

Currently, Tremont is considered a transitional area, gradually becoming gentrified. The area has developed diverse restaurants, trendy bars, and an artists' community. Approximately 30% of the population over the age of 25 have some college education, and approximately 70% of the population over the age of 25 are high school graduates. The architectural gems of the area include beautiful Victorian style homes and churches that are being renovated. Tremont's growing population, new housing, and accessibility to the downtown is revitalizing this neighborhood.

In and amongst all of the revitalization in the Tremont neighborhood, there is also a public housing project operated by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority–Valley View

Estates. The estates are located directly atop of the hill northwest of the site. Valley View Estates is home to approximately 250 families including about 500 children. Residents of the Estates use the playground and athletic field near the site for recreation. According to the individuals interviewed, the education level of the residents living in the Estates is lower than the rest of the Tremont neighborhood, and approximately 80% of the residents are unemployed.

Valley View Estates is just through the trees. The playground in the foreground is approximately 1,500 feet from the site.

3.2 Past Community Involvement with the Site

According to newspaper article research as well as information obtained during community interviews, the community first became aware of the problems at the Master Metals Site in May 1990. On May 25, 1990, the *Plain Dealer* wrote an article about OSHA warning employees at the plant of the dangers posed to them through continued overexposure to lead. People interviewed during U.S. EPA's community interviews for this CIP explained that the newspaper articles about workers at the plant and their children having elevated levels of lead in their blood, made the community aware

of the potential problems. According to the newspaper articles, two children of workers had to be hospitalized as a result of overexposure to lead. Almost everyone interviewed during U.S. EPA community interviews remembered the articles that had been in the paper, and the information about the workers and their children. According to residents interviewed during U.S. EPA community interviews, one local elected official, Representative Mary Rose Oakar (D-20), became particularly active in an effort to shut the plant down. The media coverage was very heavy throughout 1990.

In September 1991, sampling of residential property along Holmden Avenue conducted by Ohio EPA revealed elevated levels of lead and **cadmium** in the soil. Individuals interviewed by U.S. EPA for this CIP explained that their understanding was that they were accepting "clean" fill. Ohio EPA subsequently ordered Master Metals to remove the contaminated soil from the yards of 1157, 1159, and 1167 Holmden Avenue. The family living in one of the homes was tested for lead levels, and a 2-year-old resident was found to have elevated blood lead levels. This particular property required additional cleanup. As a precaution, during the cleanup of their property, the family was moved to a "temporary" location. However, while the family was not living in the home, the house burned down. The family is still in the process of trying to recover their losses. During community interviews conducted by U.S. EPA, a community leader mentioned that she did not think that the people in the neighborhood were aware that the Holmden Avenue property was clean, and requested that U.S. EPA explain that to the community. Cleanup of the Holmden Avenue property was completed in November of 1997.

Over the years, there have been numerous articles in the newspaper regarding the Master Metals Site, although the media coverage has waned in recent years.

On March 18, 1999, U.S. EPA held a public meeting to explain the cleanup alternatives U.S. EPA is considering for the Master Metals Site and to accept public comments on the EE/CA and the alternatives. Approximately 75 people attended the meeting.

3.3 Key Community Issues and Concerns

U.S. EPA conducted community interviews with local officials, community leaders, and residents of Cleveland on September 16 - 18, 1998 and responded to questions and concerns expressed at the individual meetings. The following is a discussion of the issues and concerns raised during the interviews.

3.3.1 Public Health

Residents of the Tremont neighborhood as well as city officials expressed concern regarding potential exposure to lead contamination. The main concern expressed was regarding potential exposure from lead-contaminated dust and mud being blown or brought into their neighborhood during upcoming cleanup activities. They were also concerned about exposure to passersby from any contamination outside the fence. Officials from the Valley View Estates requested information regarding the soil testing that had been conducted outside of the Master Metals property to ensure that the Valley View Estates property is not contaminated. A few individuals interviewed mentioned that they felt that U.S. EPA would need to provide some proof that the Master Metals Site was clean upon completion.

3.3.2 Blood Lead Levels

A couple of people questioned whether U.S. EPA would be testing blood lead levels of area residents. These individuals believed that this type of testing should be done.

3.3.3 Asthma and Bronchitis Rates

Although no specific data is available to confirm this, several residents and community leaders mentioned that there were high rates of asthma and bronchitis in the neighborhood.

Individuals that discussed this seemed to believe that Master Metals was potentially, at least in some part, responsible for these rates.

3.3.4 Trucking Routes

A couple of people interviewed expressed concern regarding the potential truck routes that would be used during the site cleanup. Their primary concern was whether lead-contaminated soil would be brought through the neighborhood, if so, what precautions would be taken, and would the neighbors be informed. They were also concerned, however, about increased truck traffic, noise, and congestion.

3.3.5 Site Access

Several city officials expressed concern that the fence around the site was not secure. The fence was open in spots allowing trespassers access to the site. Their primary concern was that trespassers could potentially be hurt on the property by tripping and falling on the property due to the pits, holes, and broken concrete throughout the property. Of course there was also concern about potential exposure to lead-contaminated soil on-site. Since securing the fence is only a partial deterrent, U.S. EPA and city officials discussed the pros and cons of posting additional warning signs. However, there was some concern that posting signs might only make the site more enticing to potential trespassers.

3.3.6 Public Awareness about the Site and Superfund

Most of the people interviewed were aware of the Master Metals Site before they were contacted to be interviewed by U.S. EPA. However, very few were aware of U.S. EPA's involvement in the site, and almost no one really understood the Superfund program. Everyone interviewed expressed concern that there was a general lack of understanding of the Superfund program.

3.3.7 Groundwater and Surface Water

Most people did not seem to feel it likely that contamination from the site impacted the Cuyahoga River. However, some people interviewed were concerned about the potential impact on the groundwater. These individuals felt that U.S. EPA should monitor the groundwater.

3.3.8 Site Reuse

City officials, community leaders, and neighborhood residents all wanted to see the site cleaned up so that it could be used in the future and was a viable economic contributor to the city and the neighborhood. Community leaders and neighborhood residents expressed some concern, however, that there be some assurance that the site will be safer than it had been in the past.

City officials were concerned that the soil be cleaned deep enough to allow for future digging and the placement of any potential utilities (i.e. sewer lines, fire water lines, etc.) in the future.

Most of the people interviewed said that they would be interested in the railroad round house becoming a museum. They were interested in the potential jobs that a museum could create as well as the cultural aspects.

3.3.9 Employment

According to estimates, approximately 80% of the residents of the Valley View Estates are unemployed. In addition, community leaders mentioned that the lack of jobs has caused a decline in the population in the neighborhood. Due to that fact, an overwhelming concern was also the potential for employment. People interviewed questioned whether or not there would be a potential opportunity for work with regard to the cleanup. Residents also expressed hope that a new owner at the site might also provide jobs to people in the neighborhood.

3.3.10 Holmden Avenue Property

One individual mentioned that area residents were not aware that the Holmden Avenue properties had been cleaned up. This individual felt that it was very important that U.S. EPA get this information out to the neighborhood.

3.3.11 Other Environmental Concerns

The primary environmental concern in the Tremont neighborhood seems to be concern about the dust fallout from neighboring industries. According to the individuals interviewed, anything left outside will become covered with a silvery dust. Residents do not know the chemical makeup of the dust nor do they know from which industry it is coming, but it is a major concern. It is a nuisance to clean anything left outside, and the residents are concerned about what they may be breathing. Residents interviewed also mentioned that there was a problem with glass spilling onto the streets from a neighborhood industry. They indicated that the glass was causing damage to cars in the area.

4. Highlights of the Community Involvement Program

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Master Metals Site and, at appropriate times, have an opportunity for input during the investigation and clean-up process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 Enlist the Support and Participation of City Officials and Community Leaders

City officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in U.S. EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents of the neighborhood near the site provide direct lines of communication, in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to U.S. EPA. It is essential that local officials be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involve in a community involvement program include Joe Cimperman, Councilman - Ward 13; Catherine Donnelly, Community Organizer of the Tremont West Development Corporation; Gail Long of Merrick House; Malinda Matlock of the Valley View Estates; Kevin Schmotzer of the Cleveland Department of Economic Development; and Rich Winklhofer, U.S. EPA representative on Cleveland's Toxic Sweep Task Force (The addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Attachment C of this CIP.)

4.2 Identify and Assess Citizen Perception of the Site

Information regarding citizen perception of and concern about the site is indispensable. At this time, the areas of concern are: the potential for trespassers on the site to injure themselves by falling into a hole or pit or by coming into contact with lead-contaminated soil; the potential for lead-contaminated dust to be blown into the Tremont neighborhood during cleanup of the site; increased truck traffic, congestion, and noise; and redeveloping the site in a manner that will provide jobs, but not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Understanding these concerns will assist U.S. EPA to focus the level of effort for community involvement at the site. It is important to plan community involvement activities that will promote participation from members of the community. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 Provide Follow-up Explanations about Technical Activities and Contaminants

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to all area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or the sensitivity of enforcement proceedings, a clear and simple explanation as to why the information must be withheld is in order. A written, basic description and discussion of lead and any other contaminants connected with Master Metals should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public near or on-site. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single U.S. EPA contact should be considered.

4.4 Inform the Community about the Procedures, Policies, and Requirements of the Superfund Program

Everyone interviewed regarding the Master Metals Site said that they did not understand the Superfund program. In order to dispel possible confusion about U.S. EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund process. The general public should be informed of the environmental and enforcement laws U.S. EPA is required to follow. U.S. EPA terms, acronyms, policies, and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress. The public should also be aware of the following community involvement requirements as outlined in the *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook:*

- **Community Interviews -** On-site discussions must be held with local officials and community members in order to assess their concerns and determine appropriate community involvement activities. *(Conducted in November 1998)*

- **Community Involvement Plan -** A complete Community Involvement Plan, based on community interviews, must be developed and approved. *(Completed in March 1999)*

- **Information Repository -** An information repository must be established that includes each item developed, received, published, or made available pursuant to the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act. These items must be made available for public inspection and copying at or near the facility. *(Established in February 1999)*

- **Administrative Record -** U.S. EPA must establish an administrative record, which contains many of the documents, reports, correspondence, and other material related to a Superfund project. In order for the public to review these documents, a copy of the administrative record is maintained in a public facility in the community or area of a Superfund site. U.S. EPA must

inform the public of the administrative record's location.
(Scheduled to be set up in 1999)

- **Notice and Analysis of the EE/CA and Proposed Plan -** An EE/CA and **Proposed Plan** must be developed. Notice of the availability of the EE/CA and Proposed Plan, including a brief summary of the Proposed Plan, must be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice must also announce the public comment period. *(EE/CA finalized on November 23, 1998)*

- **Public Comment Period on EE/CA and Proposed Plan -** The EE/CA and Proposed Plan must be provided to the public for review and comment for a period of not fewer than 30 calendar days. Both oral and written comments must be considered. *(Held from March 1-31, 1999 and extended through April 30, 1999)*

- **Opportunity for Public Meeting -** Before adoption of any cleanup plan, an opportunity for a public meeting at or near the site at issue must be provided. A meeting transcript must be prepared and made available to the public. *(Held on March 18, 1999)*

- **Responsiveness Summary -** A response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted on the Proposed Plan and EE/CA must be prepared and must accompany the **Action Memorandum**. *(Scheduled for June 1999)*

As the cleanup process progresses, it will also be worthwhile to evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement activities in providing information to residents and encouraging citizen participation.

5. Community Involvement Techniques

The Superfund law requires that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the EE/CA process. In addition, U.S. EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication. A member of the U.S. EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the investigation and cleanup of the Master Metals Site are described below**.**

5.1 Initiate and Maintain Contact with Local Officials and Community Leaders

The process of community interviews has already set up an initial communications link between the community and U.S. EPA. Furthermore, the Community Involvement Coordinator for the site has been designated by U.S. EPA as a contact person (See Attachment C – U.S. EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The Community Involvement Coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the investigation and cleanup at the site.

U.S. EPA will provide local officials and community leaders with periodic updates on site activities and on the Superfund process. Clear and understandable information will be provided about the ongoing activities and any potential risks associated with the site. Appropriate officials and community leaders to maintain contact with include Joe Cimperman Councilman - Ward 13, Catherine Donnelly, Community Organizer of the Tremont West Development Corporation, Gail Long of Merrick House, Malinda Matlock of the Valley View Estates, Kevin Schmotzer of the Cleveland Department of Economic Development, and Rich Winklhofer, U.S. EPA representative on Cleveland's Toxic Sweep Task Force. (The addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Attachment C of this CIP.)

5.2 Provide Information about Superfund

In response to the requests from the people interviewed, and due to the general lack of understanding of Superfund, information on the Superfund process will be provided. An explanation of Superfund will be provided at public meetings, and information on the Superfund program will be placed in the information repository at the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. (See Attachment B of this Plan for the library location and hours.)

5.3 Educate the Community about the Roles of the Various Agencies

Tremont neighborhood residents, city officials, and community leaders are receptive to the role of U.S. EPA in resolving problems at the Master Metals Site. However, there is a general lack of understanding of the investigation and the roles of those involved. The nature and extent of the investigation and cleanup process and the roles of the various participants in the process, such as the government agencies, PRPs, contractors, and other personnel, should be explained.

5.4 Initiate and Maintain Contact with Area Residents

The information that residents may provide U.S. EPA about the background of a site is valuable to U.S. EPA in planning the cleanup of a site. U.S. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. Through regular and frequent contact, residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the following designated U.S. EPA representatives:

Ms. Bri Bill
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

(312) 353-6646
(800) 621-8431

Mr. Jeff Heath ***(Until May 1999)***
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division (SR-6J)
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

(312) 353-5263

Gwen Massenburg ***(After May 1999)***
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division (SR-6J)
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

(312) 886-0983

5.5 Establish and Maintain an Information Repository

A repository is an information file required under Superfund that contains documents and other information about the site and Superfund in general. It typically includes consent orders, work plans, reports, and copies of applicable laws. The establishment of an information repository facilitates public access to site-related information. One repository for the Master Metals Site has been established by U.S. EPA. Its location is listed below and also in Attachment B of this CIP. Many documents, plans, and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup are placed in the repository. U.S. EPA will notify community groups, city officials, and interested citizens on the mailing list of its location.

The Information Repository for the Master Metals Site is available for public review at the following location and hours:

Cleveland Public Library
Jefferson Branch
850 Jefferson Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44113-4649

(216) 623-7004

Hours:
Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday – 12:00 Noon – 8:00 p.m.
Wednesday and Friday – 9:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Closed Saturday and Sunday

5.6 Write and Distribute News Releases

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce the discovery of any significant findings at the site during the investigation/cleanup, and to notify the community of any public meetings or public comment periods. Copies of the news releases should be sent to the appropriate city officials and community leaders, if possible, before their release. Additional news releases are advisable at the completion of the cleanup. The news releases should be mailed to the media list in Attachment C and placed in the site information repository. Because news releases usually contain only the most important information, other details that citizens may be more interested in are often excluded. A news release alone cannot address all citizen concerns; therefore, this *Community Involvement Plan* includes additional methods of communication that supplement the news releases. News releases may also be posted on U.S. EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/Region5/news99/index.htm.

5.7 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets

Fact sheets, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones during the investigation and cleanup process, are intended to provide the community

with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to all parties on the mailing list. It is recommended that a supply of these fact sheets also be distributed to local community organizations such as the Tremont West Development Corporation, Merrick House, the offices of the Valley View Estates, and the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. If appropriate, the fact sheets might also be distributed through the local schools. The Proposed Plan will be released in the form of a fact sheet and will outline each of the alternatives being considered for cleanup of the site. A description of the U.S. EPA-recommended alternative also will be provided in the Proposed Plan. Additional fact sheets may be issued to describe the cleanup as it progresses. Other fact sheets may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information may also be placed on U.S. EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/Region5/sites/.

5.8 Prepare and Distribute Update Reports

A series of update reports may be issued by U.S. EPA whenever new or pertinent information is available on the Master Metals Site. The updates would be produced and distributed periodically during the process as deemed necessary by U.S. EPA. All updates would be placed in the information repository. It is recommended that a supply of these updates also be distributed to local community organizations such as the Tremont West Development Corporation, Merrick House, the offices of the Valley View Estates, and the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

5.9 Hold Public Meetings

A meeting provides an opportunity for U.S. EPA to present information and a proposed course of action. U.S. EPA staff are available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not necessarily a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead it might be a meeting to exchange information and comments. Public meetings provide the public with an opportunity to express their concerns to the U.S. EPA, state, or local government

officials. Superfund requires an opportunity for a public meeting upon completion of the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. The public meeting provides a chance for U.S. EPA to directly address citizens' questions and comments and to discuss the recommended cleanup alternative. Public meetings or informal availability sessions may also be held at other times throughout the process. The U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator and the U.S. EPA Remedial Project Manager will conduct these meetings (See Attachment C). Scheduling public meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest.

Site-specific presentations improve the public's understanding of the problems associated with spills or releases of hazardous substances and what U.S. EPA is doing about them. Presentations can easily be adapted to suit different audiences. Each presentation should at least describe the problem, describe how the problem affects the public and the environment, discuss what U.S. EPA is doing about it, discuss how residents can help or obtain additional information, and respond to questions from the audience. A presentation for the Master Metals Site could describe the history of the site, discuss previous removal activities at the site, illustrate the Superfund program, highlight the time-table for the U.S. EPA cleanup actions, and explain and evaluate the cleanup alternatives being considered. Through question and answer periods, U.S. EPA has an opportunity to identify citizen concerns. Presentations are suitable for public meetings, small group meetings, and special interest groups. Visual aids should be used whenever possible to enhance and reinforce the information being presented.

5.10 Public Comment Period

Superfund requires that a minimum 30-day public comment period be held after completion of the EE/CA and Proposed Plan. The purpose of the comment period is to enable all interested parties, including local officials, residents, groups, and PRPs, an opportunity to express their opinions about the recommended alternative and participate in the decision-making process for site cleanup. The comment period will be announced by an advertisement published in the *Plain Dealer* and the *Plain Press* as well as mailed to the people on the mailing list. A press

release announcing the comment period for the Master Metals Site also will be sent to the local media. Community input during this period will be encouraged.

5.11 Published Notices

Before adoption of any plan for cleanup is undertaken, Superfund requires that a notice and brief explanation of the Proposed Plan for cleanup be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation, such as the *Plain Dealer* or *Plain Press*. A notice, which explains the final cleanup plan adopted by U.S. EPA, will be published and the final decision document will be made available to the public before any cleanup activities take place. Notices or advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by U.S. EPA.

5.12 Public Meeting Transcript

When a public hearing is held during the public comment period on the U.S. EPA recommended alternative, a verbatim transcript will be taken. U.S. EPA will place the transcript in the information repository.

5.13 Responsiveness Summary

All comments received during the public comment period will be addressed in a document called a Responsiveness Summary. This report is required by Superfund as part of the final decision document called an Action Memorandum. The Action Memorandum is a formal document that details the process by which the final cleanup action for the site was chosen. The Action Memorandum will be placed in the site information repository.

5.14 Assist in the Development and Activities of a Community Advisory Group (CAG)

One of the ways communities can participate in site cleanup decisions is by forming a **Community Advisory Group (CAG)**. A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. CAGs offer U.S. EPA a unique opportunity to hear – and respond to – community preferences for site cleanup activities. The existence of a CAG also does not eliminate the need for U.S. EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with U.S. EPA's assistance, establishes a Superfund site's CAG.

5.15 Revise the Community Involvement Plan

Through the various means of communication and interaction previously listed, U.S. EPA will note changes in community concerns, information needs, and activities, and modify this Community Involvement Plan as necessary to respond to those changes.

5.16 Program Evaluation

At key milestones during the investigation and cleanup, U.S. EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the Master Metals Site. These milestones may include the completion of the cleanup phase. Questionnaires or other evaluation tools may be designed to assess the effectiveness of public meetings, fact sheets, and other activities in conveying information and encouraging citizen participation.

6. Schedule and Timeline

Community involvement activities at the Master Metals Site will be conducted by Bri Bill, U.S. EPA Region 5 Community Involvement Coordinator; Jeff Heath, U.S. EPA Region 5 Remedial Project Manager (until May 1999); and Gwen Massenburg, U.S. EPA Region 5 Remedial Project Manager (after May 1999). Community involvement activities may be implemented to coincide with the technical milestones as presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Community Involvement Timeline
Master Metals Superfund Site
Cleveland, Ohio

Community Involvement Activities	Technical Milestones				
	EE/CA	**Completion of EE/CA**	**Proposed Plan**	**Signing of Action Memorandum**	**Cleanup Milestones**
Contact with Officials	---------- as needed----------				
Contact with Residents	---------- as needed----------				
Information Repository	----------update as needed----------				
Press Releases			**X**	**X**	**X**
Fact Sheets			**X**		**X**
Newspaper Advertisements			**X**		
Public Comment Period			**X**		
Public Meetings			**X**		**X**
Responsiveness Summary			**X**		

NOTE: A broken line (---------) indicates continuous activities

ATTACHMENT A

GLOSSARY
MASTER METALS SUPERFUND SITE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Attachment A
Glossary
Master Metals Superfund Site
Cleveland, Ohio

Action Memorandum

A document issued after the EE/CA that describes U.S. EPA's selected remedy for clean-up of a site.

Cadmium

A metal in electroplating, in the manufacture of batteries, and as a pigment. Inhalation of cadmium fumes or dust may cause respiratory problems, and chronic exposure damages the liver and kidneys and may cause emphysema. Heavy smoking appears to increase the risk of cumulative toxic effects of cadmium exposure. Studies on animals have shown that cadmium may produce tumors and birth defects.

Chromium

A metal used in the electroplating industry to protect against corrosion and in paints to help paint adhere to metal. Ingestion of high doses can cause hemorrhages of the digestive tract, while inhalation over a long period of time can cause lung and other respiratory cancers.

Community Advisory Group (CAG)

A CAG is made up of representatives of the community with diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how U.S. EPA will keep the public

informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by U.S. EPA.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, U.S. EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Emergency Response Action

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

An EE/CA is a document that analyzes cleanup alternatives for a site. It provides a framework for evaluating and selecting alternative cleanup technologies and identifies which clean-up alternatives would work best with the site's specific conditions, contaminants, and risks posed.

Groundwater

Underground water that fills spaces in soil or between rocks. When groundwater accumulates in significant quantities and quality, it may be used as a source of drinking water. Groundwater is not being used for drinking water at the Master Metals Site.

Lead

A metal that can be toxic by ingestion or by inhalation of contaminated dust or fumes. It accumulates in the body and can build up to dangerous levels over long periods of time. It can cause brain, bone, and nerve damage.

Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)

The liquid equivalent of parts per million.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Standards under the Clean Air Act requiring states to develop a plan for implementing air quality standards and establishing maximum air pollutant emission standards.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

A federal agency charged with oversight and regulation of the workplace health and safety.

Parts Per Million (ppm)

In everyday terms, one part per million would be equal to one second in 11 days.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

Individuals, businesses, or government agencies identified by U.S. EPA as potentially liable for the release or threatened release of contaminants at a Superfund site.

Public Comment Period

A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and U.S. EPA actions. For example, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow citizens to review and comment on the final EE/CA and Proposed Plan.

Proposed Plan

A document summarizing the cleanup alternatives U.S. EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site. The Proposed Plan includes the alternative that U.S. EPA recommends for the particular site.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

A federal law that regulates management and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes that are currently being generated, treated, stored, disposed, or distributed.

Responsiveness Summary

The section within the Action Memorandum that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period, and provides U.S. EPA's responses to them.

Superfund

The commonly used term that describes the Federal legislation authorizing U.S. EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also know as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

ATTACHMENT B

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS
MASTER METALS SUPERFUND SITE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Attachment B
Locations for Information Repositories and Public Meetings
Master Metals Superfund Site
Cleveland, Ohio

B.1 Information Repository

Cleveland Public Library
Jefferson Branch
850 Jefferson Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44113-4649

Phone: (216) 623-7004
Fax: (216) 623-7007

Thomas Edwards, Branch Head

Library Hours:
Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday – 12:00 Noon – 8:00 p.m.
Wednesday and Friday – 9:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Closed Saturday and Sunday

B.2 Public Meeting Facilities

Cleveland Public Library
Jefferson Branch
850 Jefferson Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44113-4649

Phone: (216) 623-7004
Fax: (216) 623-7007

Contact: Thomas Edwards, Branch Head

Seats – 30-45 people

St. Joseph OLA Center (216) 621-3451
2346 West 14th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

Seats – 30 – 50 in the Library
Seats – 150 - 300 people in the Gym
(Most handicap accessible. Acoustics not good; however, they can access sound system to help acoustics as well as audio visual equipment.)
Contact: Dennis McNulty (216) 696-6525 x2490

Zion United Church of Christ (216) 861-2371
2716 West 14th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

Seats – 25 people or 200 in Sanctuary
Contact: Reverend Scott Rosenstein Home: (216) 621-0155

Pilgrim Congregational Church (216) 861-7388
2592 West 14th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

Seats – 140 people
(Good acoustics)
Contact: Pastor Craig Schaub

St. Michael's Church (216) 861-6297
3114 Scranton Road
Cleveland, OH 44109

Seats – 300 people in the Hall
Contact: Bob Bastain (216) 861-1635
Seats – 75 –100 people in the Assembly Room
Contact: Father O'Grady (216) 861-6297

St. Augustine's Church (216) 781-5530
2486 West 14th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

Seats – 80 or 250 people
(*Handicap accessible and can provide interpreting service for the hearing impaired*.)
Contact: Sister Corita

ATTACHMENT C

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS
MASTER METALS SUPERFUND SITE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Attachment C
List of Contacts and Interested Groups
Master Metals Superfund Site
Cleveland, Ohio

C.1 Federal Elected Officials

Senator George V. Voinovich **(switchboard)** (202) 224–3121
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

District Office
AJC Federal Building (216) 522-7095
1240 East 9th Street
Room 2955
Cleveland, OH 44199

Senator Mike DeWine (202) 224-2315
140 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office
600 Superior East (216) 522-7272
Suite 2450
Cleveland, OH 44114

Representative Stephanie Tubbs-Jones (**switchboard)** (202) 224-3121
1516 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Office
3645 Warrensville Center Road (216) 522-4900
Suite 204
Shaker Heights, OH 44122

Representative Dennis Kucinich (202) 225-5871
1730 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Office (216) 522-8850
14400 Detroit Avenue
Lakewood, OH 44107

C.2 State Elected Officials

Governor Robert Taft (614) 466-3555
State of Ohio
77 South High Street, 30th Floor
Columbus, OH 43266-0601

District Office
615 West Superior Avenue (216) 787-3240
12th Floor
Cleveland, OH 44113-1187

Senator Dan Brady (614) 466-5123
Ohio Senate
State House
Columbus, OH 43215

District Office
1272 West Boulevard (216) 281-8999
Cleveland, OH 44102

Senator C. J. Prentis (614) 466-4857
Ohio Senate
State House
Columbus, OH 43215

District Office
No District Address (216) 451-7104

For information on the Senate, Contact: Senate Clerk **(216) 466-4900**

Representative Barbara Pringle Phone: (614) 466-5921
77 South High Street Fax: (614) 644-9494
Columbus, OH 43266-0603

District Office
708 Timothy Lane (216) 398-0904
Cleveland, OH 44109

Representative Troy Lee James
77 South High Street
Columbus, OH 43266-0603

Phone: (614) 466-1414
Fax: (614) 644-9494

District Office
P.O. Box 91367
Cleveland, OH 44101

(216) 361-3821

For information on the House, Contact: House Clerk ***(614) 466-3357***

C.3 Local Officials

C.3.1 County

John Romano
Cuyahoga County
Board of Environmental Health
1375 Euclid Avenue
Suite 524
Cleveland, OH 44115

(216) 443-7500

Jane L. Campbell
Cuyahoga County
Board of Commissioners
1219 Ontario Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

(216) 443-7178

Jimmy Dimora
Cuyahoga County
Board of Commissioners
1219 Ontario Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

(216) 443-7178

Tim McCormack
Cuyahoga County
Board of Commissioners
1219 Ontario Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

(216) 443-7178

Malinda Matlock (216) 348-5165
Housing Manager
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
Valley View Estates
2543 West 7th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

Bruce P. Haber (216) 348-5000
Environmental Affairs Division
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
1441 West 25th Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

D. J. Menich (216) 348-1372/3
Safety Officer
Office of Safety Management
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
1400 Crestline, Suite 127
Cleveland, OH 44109

Vincent Ferraro, P.E. (216) 348-8251
Director, Construction Department
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
2711 Church Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44113

Cuyahoga County Planning Commission (216) 443-3700
323 Lakeside Avenue West
Suite 400
Cleveland, OH 44113

C.3.2 City

Michael R. White (216) 664-2220
Mayor, City of Cleveland
City Hall
601 Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114

Chris Warren (216) 664-2406
Director
Department of Economic Development
City of Cleveland
601 Lakeside Avenue, Room 210
Cleveland, OH 44114

Kevin Schmotzer (216) 664-3720
Business Development Officer
Department of Economic Development
City of Cleveland
601 Lakeside Avenue, Room 210
Cleveland, OH 44114

Ronald Smith (216) 664-3596
Solid Waste Supervisor
Department of Public Health
Division of the Environment
City of Cleveland
1925 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114

Terrence A. Ross (216) 664-4009
Commissioner
Department of Community Development
Division of Administrative Services
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